

Foch as Teacher.
The World Kaleidoscope.
China Tried Communism.
Selfishness as Mainspring.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE
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Marshal Foch continues his triumphal procession through the United States. Today he sees Detroit, industrial miracle that no Bismarck could have imagined. School teachers of this country, more than soldiers, or any other class, are interested in Foch. Until the war and its great opportunity came, Foch was first of all a teacher. He taught military science to French boys. When the Allies decided to put in his hand control of all the nations against Germany, he proved what has often been proved before, that the teacher who understands his theory also understands PRACTICE.

While Foch was teaching he was studying. He had stored within his own brain the thinking methods of Napoleon and other fighters. And swiftly he went to the mark and did the work when power was given him. The American people might learn from Foch that it would pay to have in Congress and important official bodies some of the best American teachers from schools and colleges.

Nations and governments are like a child's kaleidoscope, ever changing. H. G. Wells reminds you that the two oldest governments in Europe are under Lloyd George and Lenin. The Communist ruler outlasted as premier every European except one. Thoughtlessness might ask: "Can nations whose government changes constantly expect to achieve real power?" The answer is another question by D. Shkurkin, in a Russian Liberal monthly: "Is there any European state that has existed over a thousand years? China has existed for no less than five thousand years." And China, as old as the great redwood trees in California, is, like those trees, in great danger, begging for protection.

Shkurkin's article, reproduced in that admirable publication, THE LIVING AGE, reminds you China, ages ago, made her experiments and failures in altruism and communism. Twelve hundred years ago the Chinese prime minister, Wan-Man, nephew of the emperor's wife, father-in-law of the young emperor, poisoned that young emperor and made himself ruler. To weaken his enemies and get the people on his side, he inaugurated Chinese "single tax." All land was made property of the state. The richest man could keep only twelve acres and eight slaves to work the land. All other slaves were set free.

Wan-Man was murdered and his scheme fell to the ground. A little later, in 1066, Wan-An-Shi convinced the Emperor Shun-Tsun that all wealth and all taxation should be divided equally.

All grain was sold the Government at a fixed price. Farmers were allowed to borrow money for the spring work; taxes were paid in goods instead of money. An effort was made to fight big incomes. The regular army was abolished, etc.

Then came crop failure, starvation, ferocious invading nomads from the North. That scheme failed and property ruled again: Emperor at the top; princes, nobles, and mandarins below; and poor devils that amounted to nothing at the bottom.

So it is now in China and elsewhere. So it will be for many a year until poor devils at the bottom know a good deal more than they know now.

Downfall of Chinese Communism, because of bad crops, is, as you notice, repeated in the downfall of the Russians' effort—bad crops and famine there. Read the geographical and historical works of Eli Reclus. His main work, "Man and the Earth," will enable you to study the present, in the light of the past, better than any other book.

Henry Ford says that history is "bunk." It is more than that. It is to the human mind what electric light is to a factory at night. If you don't know history you are apt to make yourself very silly, as Mr. Ford is doing just now through laughable ignorance and vicious prejudice, displayed in his attacks upon his Jewish fellow-citizens. A little knowledge of the history that he calls "bunk" would have saved him from his life's most serious mistake.

Study current events, or ancient history, the attempt of Communism in Russia, or its failure in China 1,200 years ago, and you learn that humanity responds to no appeal, except an appeal to its SELFISHNESS. We imagine that we are seeing new things, but we are seeing old things dressed in new clothes.

WEATHER

Partly cloudy and colder tonight. Tuesday unsettled and colder. Moderate north-west winds. Temperature at 8 a. m., 50 degrees.

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The Washington Times

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FINAL HOME EDITION

THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE

YEGGS HOLD UP MOVIE THEATER

Ten-Cent Electric Rate Upheld by Court

TWO BANDITS TIE FIVE COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES AND CRACK OPEN SAFE

After binding five colored employees of the Columbia Theater, on F street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, this morning, while hundreds of pedestrians were on their way to work, two armed cracksmen broke open the safe, but got only about \$30.

Two days' receipts, amounting to about \$3,000, which was in an inner safe, were not taken. The yeggs attempted to crack the smaller safe, but did not succeed. The combination on the larger strong box was broken off, apparently with as much ease as if it were a fragile door knob.

Edward E. Thomas, 1427 First street northwest, head porter at the theater, said that when he entered the place on the F street side he found the two men standing in the foyer. They told him they lost a pocketbook in the theater last night and that they had returned to look for it.

Thomas told them they might look about the theater for it and they led him half way down the left aisle. After looking under several of the seats they expressed the opinion that it must have been found by some other person.

Bandit Pulls Revolver. They then made their way toward the smoke room, which is in the basement, and when at the door one of the men whipped out a large, blue steel revolver, and, with an oath, commanded Thomas to sit down.

"What place is this?" one of them asked, and when told it was the smoke room he ordered the porter to descend the stairs.

Arriving in the room the man, who had the bundle under his arm, unwrapped the package and withdrew several yards of rope from the bundle. A small drawer with the name "Nelson" on it was opened, and on compliance he was immediately bound.

James E. Littleton, another porter, pushed open the door, and he immediately covered with the pistol. He, too, was bound and was left on another bench. As the yeggs were about to leave three charwomen were caught one by one as they entered the doorway and were bound. The third, a small woman, 223 Queen street; Tiny Nelson, 519 Twenty-third street, and Kathleen Wilkerson, 2217 F street northwest.

Diamond Pin Overlooked. Confident that their victims were secure, the two men went to the office, where they began work on the safe. A small drawer with the name "Howe" on it was opened, and the yeggs got nothing, although the drawer contained a diamond and platinum pin worth \$300. They had taken the keys leading to the office from Thomas.

Although the yeggs must have created a loud noise while forcing the combination from the safe, neither L. A. Swank, carpenter, nor William Stafford, engineer, was aroused throughout the whole proceedings. While the yeggs were at work on the safe, Littleton managed to squirm from his place on the bench and drag himself toward the Nelson woman. Placing his feet near her mouth she managed with her teeth and fingers to loosen the rope that bound them.

His feet unfettered, he moved back to the same way to undo the rope that tied Littleton's hands. Littleton then notified the carpenter and engineer, who hurried to the office, but the yeggs had disappeared. Detective headquarters were notified and Inspector Clifford L. Grant dispatched several men to the theater, but all trace of the men was lost.

Means of Entrance a Puzzle. E. J. Stutz, manager, said this morning that one of the mysteries of the affair is how the yeggs entered the place. It is not believed they remained in the place all night following the show, as they probably would have robbed the place earlier in the evening, and the way of how they entered can be found. It is believed by the police that the yeggs are the same men who yesterday robbed three theater safes in Baltimore. They only got \$175 for their trouble.

Inspector Grant said this morning that he was not notified by the Baltimore police to be on the lookout for the men. "If I had been notified," he said, "I would have had all the roads 'covered' leading from Baltimore, including the railroad stations."

Football Game Is Fatal.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Carl Manbeck, aged seventeen, is dead today as a result of injuries received in a football game in West Toledo yesterday. His neck was broken.

Hero Of Torpedoed Vessel Here For Vet Rites



CHARLES L. O'CONNOR. Who distinguished himself above the ordinary call of duty when the M. Varnum was attacked by submarines—He is one of the pallbearers for the Unknown Soldier.

COURTS' POWER CURTAILED BY ROBB DECISION

Minor Tribunals Held to Have No Right to Pass Sentence of "Hard Labor."

Hereafter the Police Court, Juvenile Court or any other court in the District will be without power to impose a sentence carrying with it "hard labor," unless the accused shall first have been indicted by a grand jury, according to an opinion rendered by Associate Justice Robb, of the Court of Appeals, reversing the judgment of Juvenile Court in sentencing Charles W. Moreland to six months imprisonment at hard labor for nonpayment.

Attorney Foster Wood, representing Moreland, contended the act of Congress of 1901 creating the Juvenile Court was unconstitutional, in that it gave to the court the power to sentence a person to hard labor without first having been indicted by a grand jury. He declared hard labor was an "infamous punishment."

The "single question necessary to be considered by us is whether the Juvenile Court has jurisdiction to impose a sentence involving hard labor where there has been no indictment or presentment of a grand jury, as provided by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution."

The court declared "imprisonment at hard labor constitutes an infamous punishment which can be imposed only after conviction was had by a jury on an indictment returned by a grand jury."

It has heretofore been the custom of the Police Court and Juvenile Court to send offenders to Occoquan at hard labor without their having been indicted by a grand jury. There being no grand jury in the District, the courts, they will be without jurisdiction to try any case in which they have been authorized by Congress to impose sentence carrying with it hard labor.

JAPANESE PREMIERSHIP IS OFFERED TO SAIONJI

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The premiership of Japan has been offered to the Marquis Saionji, said a news agency dispatch from Tokyo today. The marquis is at present in Tokyo conferring with other statesmen. It has now been established, added the news agency dispatch, that the youthful assassin of the late Premier Hara is a member of a Samurai family (the conservative class).

WEEKS URGES LEGION REFUTE WATSON CHARGES

Secretary of War Weeks today called upon the American Legion to aid the War Department in laying before the public the truth concerning charges made by Senator Watson (Dem.) of Georgia that American soldiers were hanged in France without trial.

The Secretary addressed a letter to Lieut. Col. Hanford MacNider, commander of the legion, urging his organization to use its efforts to give the people complete details as to actual conditions in the A. E. F.

BRIAND SAYS FRANCE WILL AID IN EFFORT TO AVERT NEW WARS

TEN-CENT LODGE SEES PASSAGE OF ELECTRIC RATE VALID VET BONUS

Court of Appeals Upholds Valuation Made by Pepco—District to Appeal.

With Chief Justice Smyth dissenting, the Court of Appeals today decided against the Public Utilities Commission in the case of the valuation of the Potomac Electric Power Company. This virtually means the upholding of the present 10-cent electric rate.

The case will now go to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication. Corporation Counsel Stephens said after he had heard the decision.

Will Continue Impounding. This means that the company will be required to continue impounding the difference between the rate fixed by the commission and the 10-cent rate which they have been charging. The rate fixed by the commission is now 8 1/2 cents, with a discount of 5 per cent, which makes the rate slightly more than 8 cents per kilowatt hour.

Since the company has been fighting the case in the courts they have impounded about \$2,000,000, which is the difference between the rate they charge and the rate allowed by the commission.

When the company first fought the case, the late Justice Ashley M. Gould, of the District Supreme Court, upheld the contention of the commission.

Robb and Van Orsdel Concur. Justice Robb and Justice Van Orsdel concurred in the majority opinion of the court. In reversing Justice Gould's decision, the appellate court holds that the present cost of reproduction is one of the necessary elements for consideration in connection with other facts in fixing the value of the property. The Utilities Commission declined to consider reproduction cost. The effect of the opinion is to uphold the claim of the company that the valuation placed upon its property was too low, and that it was entitled to a larger return than that which was fixed by the commission, which ordered a reduction in the cost of electric current from 10 to 8 cents per kilowatt hour.

In his opinion, Justice Robb said: "Under our view of the case, it is necessary to consider but two questions at this time, the first of which is as to the scope of the court's jurisdiction under the statute. 'The statute here under consideration gives to the finding of the commission prima facie effect, for it places the burden upon the challenger or exceptant of showing by clear and satisfactory evidence that the findings are inadequate, unreasonable, or unlawful.' But where, as here, the decision is based upon the ground that it is based upon a mistake in law, or that it is wholly unsupported by evidence as to amount to an arbitrary exercise of power, it is the duty of the court, under the rule announced by the Supreme Court, to exercise its own independent judgment as to both law and facts, so far as it is necessary to determine the question."

Increase in Valuation. "The second question relates to alleged errors in the rule adopted by the commission in finding present values. The commission found the fair value of the property as of July 1, 1914, to be \$10,250,000. The uncontradicted evidence showed that between that date and December 31, 1916, the time of said valuation there had been a sharp rise in values. Appellants contend that the commission as to the fair value of the property as of July 1, 1914, the commission added net additional expenditures on the property subject to depreciation."

These documents, filling many filing cases, were referred to Don M. Hunt, counsel of the committee to brief. After many weeks of effort, Mr. Hunt submitted his findings in a report covering 358 pages. This report has been guarded with strictest secrecy. A review of the story of the loans is particularly timely now, in view of the renewed drive for cancellation. (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

Danced On Her Toes, So She Breaks Engagement

By International News Service.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The clumsy dancing of Khan Nezan el Moulik, a descendant of ancient Mesopotamian kings, was responsible for the breaking of his engagement with Miss Dolores Gouraud, daughter of Mrs. Aimee Crocker Gouraud, of New York and California, according to gossip current in social circles here today.

Miss Gouraud was said to have complained that her fiance stepped on her feet when they danced.

LADY BLUEBEARD IS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS TO LIFE

Attorneys for Idaho Woman Expected to Appeal—Trial Lasted Several Weeks.

By International News Service. TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Lydia Southard today was sentenced to serve from ten years to life in the Idaho State prison for the murder of Edward F. Meyer, her fourth husband.

She was convicted Friday after a trial lasting several weeks. The court imposed the minimum penalty under Idaho laws.

Attorneys for Mrs. Southard are expected to appeal the case.

Heavy Snow in Adirondacks.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Adirondack section of New York State, including the city, awoke this morning to find itself under a blanket of snow three inches deep.

BILLION AND HALF IN LOANS TO ALLIES CALLED ILLEGAL

The Washington Times is able to present to the American people for the first time the complete story of the United States Government \$10,000,000,000 loans to the allied nations.

Despite repeated and persistent demands by members of both Houses of Congress and unceasing efforts by newspapers and press associations, the full details of the making of the loans and deferring of interest heretofore has been successfully withheld from the public.

Secrecy Imposed. Though it was the people's money, raised through Liberty loan drives and taxation, that was loaned to the foreign governments, and the people had a right to demand a thorough and complete accounting, those who insist upon withholding this information even succeeded in enforcing secrecy upon committees of the United States Senate.

The Judiciary Committee of the Upper Branch of Congress, acting on resolutions by Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, had former Secretary of the Treasury Houston turn over all records and correspondence connected with the foreign loans.

These documents, filling many filing cases, were referred to Don M. Hunt, counsel of the committee to brief. After many weeks of effort, Mr. Hunt submitted his findings in a report covering 358 pages. This report has been guarded with strictest secrecy. A review of the story of the loans is particularly timely now, in view of the renewed drive for cancellation. (Continued on Page 14, Column 4.)

DELEGATES REACH N. Y.; DUE HERE AT 3.30 P. M.

Premier Pays Tribute to American Soldiers and Pledges Co-operation With U. S.

By KARL M. ELISH. International News Service.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—France is ready to join any movement to avert new world conflicts, and will approach the forthcoming conference in Washington in the most favorable spirit for the maintenance of peace, according to Aristide Briand, premier of France, and chief of the French armament limitation delegation, who arrived here today.

Voices Amity For United States. "Between France and the United States there is no room for any difference—however slight," Briand said in a statement to the American people. "Both our countries endeavor to lead the men and peoples of good will to peaceful and fruitful work and to reduce more and more the risks of war."

"Today the world, which is in such need of safety and rest, wants not only soothing words, but realities. I earnestly trust the Washington meeting will give us an opportunity in this respect. France and America, yesterday united on the battlefield, will thus continue to play their beneficent part in deriving from their common victory such results as will conform with the idealism that has ever animated them."

Aside from the official welcoming party which went down the bay in the army tug Lexington to greet Briand, only a small knot of persons was at the pier to meet him. This was in accordance with his expressed wish that there be no ceremonies of welcome when he arrived here.

Viviani In Party. Accompanying Briand was Rene Viviani, also a member of the French delegation to Washington, and a former premier of France.

Col. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, war hero, was a conspicuous member of the French premier's party, his artificial leg being an ever-present reminder of France's war sacrifice. Briand brought with him French documents for use at Washington, together with records of the Versailles peace conference. He was in excellent spirits as he left the French liner Lafayette and waved a cheery greeting to friends in the waiting group on the pier.

The premier proceeded immediately to the Pennsylvania railroad station, where he took a train for Washington at 10:30 a. m. He is expected to arrive in Washington about 3:30 this afternoon.

Pays Tribute to Soldiers. Just before leaving for Washington, M. Briand said:

"On setting foot on the soil of the great American republic my first thought goes back to those who generously came to mingle their blood with that of the soldiers of France, back to those fighters whom the United States sent over to us as the most precious gift they had, back to those magnificent high souls, with heroic hearts, who fell for right and for liberty with a smile, to the land that has pluckily entombed them. To their families, France now sends me as a near relative. I am coming to assure them that the recollection of these heroes is deeply graven in the heart of every Frenchman. "For centuries France has been the ground of the great struggle for civilization. The last war has shown that she is able to uphold her ideals to the utmost limit of sacrifice. She does not forget any of the nations who helped her in safeguarding her independence and saving the liberty of the world. "She knows in particular what she